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RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARTILLERY LOSES FIRST SKIRMISH

Patron Causes Transfer of Bills to Floor of House.

WOULD DROP ONE SCHOOL EXAMINER

Committee Thinks Money Is Needed to Pay Teachers—Football Bill Gets Hearing—Byrd Liquor Bill Argued—Girls' Home Gets Money.

One Busy Day.

House passes bill appropriating money for home for wayward girls. Football bill passed by after heated argument before committee. Committee recommends gradual abolition of district school examiners. Artillery bills reported unfavorably at the request of their patron. Byrd liquor bill heard in committee. Lessor tax commission bill reported unfavorably in Senate. School teachers' retirement fund bill goes to third reading in Senate. Adams fertilizer bill passes House.

Miles and miles of oratory remains pent up in the bosoms of the military men who had expected to favor or oppose the artillery bills last night before the House Committee on Military Affairs. Just how it was done is an executive session secret. But without argument of any kind, the committee decided to report the bills with the recommendation that they do not pass.

Armed with documents of all kinds and doubtless with speeches which were to make the halls of the Capitol ring, those interested made their way to the courtroom of the State Corporation Commission. As soon as the committee was called to order, a motion was made to go into executive session.

The doors remained closed for some time, and the committee, without inviting anybody in, quietly emerged and went their ways. To inquire the answer was "reported unfavorably."

Cox Did It Himself.
Surprises were many. It is presumed that Mr. Cox, the author of the bill, either saw delay ahead or thought further discussion in committee was unprofitable. One of the members said after the meeting that Mr. Cox himself made the suggestion of an immediate and unfavorable report. It is certain that he will fight it out on the floor of the House.

This action was taken on the two short bills—one allowing representation from the artillery arm of the service on the State Military Board and the other setting aside \$2,000 a year from the military fund for the maintenance of the property of each battery of field artillery. The long bill, codifying the military laws of the State, was not taken up.

Reduce School Examiners.
Abolition of school examiners on the installment plan is in effect the policy recommended by the House Committee on Schools and Colleges. This action is the result of a resolution offered early in the session by Judge Martin Williams requesting the committee to look into the matter and report as to the advisability of reducing these examiners. Several hearings have been had, at which many of the leading educators of the State appeared and urged that the examiners be retained. At a meeting yesterday the committee adopted the following resolution, which will be reported by Judge Williams at the request of the committee:

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Virginia, the Senate concurring, that,

Whereas, on account of the condition of the State Treasury and the growing demands of the schools due to their continual expansion and development, it is incumbent that the school money be conserved for the pay of teachers as far as possible;

And, whereas, the State Board of Education has been reduced and the number of inspectors from five to four in number;

It is recommended to the State Board that during the present year the number be reduced to three, and that as rapidly as the work of supervision and inspection can be placed on a better organized basis (by the new superintendents and by other means) the number be further reduced, looking to an ultimate of one inspector, in this respect as may be consistent with the efficiency of the school system.

Argument on Football.
An exceedingly interesting hearing was had on the Myers bill limiting athletics in the schools controlled by the State, before the same committee. Many and stringent were the attacks on the same as it is now played, and the attention looked good to the patron of the measure. Delay was caused by the desire to communicate with the heads of the institutions as to the probable loss or gain of patronage as a result.

It became evident that there is a strong sentiment against the bill, and that there are not a few legislators who would vote for its abolition. Legislation of some sort is not at all improbable.

Veto and Drys Argued.
The Byrd liquor bill, an amendment to the existing law, before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns yesterday. Speaker Byrd, again leading the forces of temperance so far as local option can be carried, appeared for his bill, as did the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. The liquor interests were present in opposition. Every detail of the proposed changes was gone over thoroughly.

Home for Girls.
Without a dissenting vote, the House passed the bill extending State aid to

MERIT SEVERE REBUKE

Several Firms Condemned for Connection With "Hocking" Finance.
New York, February 8.—Several firms merit "severe condemnation" for their connection with the Hocking and Hocking Coal and Iron pool, whose collapse on January 9 caused three Stock Exchange failures, but nothing more drastic than this can be found in the wording of the report of the special committee of the exchange made public to-night, after an investigation of the finance.

The report gives the names of all the participants, and the number of shares they subscribed for, and shows that in reality, two pools existed. The names mentioned include some of the best known firms doing business on the exchange, in addition to Lathrop, Haskins & Co., J. M. Fisk & Co. and Roberts, Hall & Criss, who were forced to suspend by reason of their entanglement in "Hocking" stock.

Hugh F. Criss, board member of the firm of Roberts, Hall & Criss, became the "specialist" in the stock, says the report, after an interview with James R. Keene, the supposed manipulator of the pool.

The interview was held in the presence of members of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., the pool managers, and Criss, the report adds, reached a check for \$25,000 for any contracts he might make for the pool.

Much of the evidence taken by the committee is admitted to be confidential, especially that relating to the distribution of pool orders.

It appears, however, that J. M. Fisk & Co. made no reputation for purchases made in their name by Criss, but A. J. Elias & Co., Rollins & Co., and Day, Adams & Co., accepted and paid only for all stock "bought on their direct orders."

The report concludes in part: "It appears that Mr. Criss, for his firm, is responsible for the fact that all his purchases which have not been accepted and paid for by others, and the claims of his firm against Lathrop, Haskins & Co. are not paid."

"The use by Hugh F. Criss of offensive language in relation to the firms of Day, Adams & Co., A. J. Elias & Co., and Rollins & Co., was not warranted by the facts, and merits severe condemnation."

TRYING TO AVOID BATTLE

Insurgents Want to Force Issue at Managua, February 8.—General Chamorro has eluded three columns of the government troops which were sent to besiege him at Beaco and has taken to the woods. The government forces are now in the town. Beaco was captured by the insurgents under General Maza last Friday.

General Chamorro's force has been increased and now numbers 1,500 men. Apparently the tactics adopted by the insurgent leader are to avoid the use of force until he is sure of victory. He is now at the gates of Managua or Granada. One rumor is that Corinto is his immediate objective point.

Further political arrests have been made among the conservatives of Granada. The seventy-five prisoners of war who arrived at Managua yesterday were forwarded to Managua today. All of them are former soldiers of the government, captured by the revolutionists at the battle of Rama, and there is likelihood that the majority will be released again, take up arms for the government, and come out voluntarily during the engagement at Santo Tomas.

A plot to capture the steamer Managua, carrying arms and ammunition, was discovered in the city yesterday. The conspirators, those had assembled at the wharf on Sunday night, but were deterred from carrying out their plan by the unexpected arrival of fifty soldiers. The conspirators fled, but several of them were subsequently captured.

KING GUSTAVE IMPROVED

Operation a Success and Patient's Condition Is Satisfactory.
Stockholm, February 8.—The condition of King Gustavus, who was operated on for appendicitis last week, was reported as entirely satisfactory to-night.

The following bulletin was issued at 2:30 this evening by the physicians in attendance on King Gustavus: "The King passed a quiet day and sleep was undisturbed. His temperature, pulse, 86; temperature, 98.2. The wound presents no unfavorable symptoms. His Majesty's general health is satisfactory."

The Queen left Karlsruhe this evening for Stockholm.

On leaving the city, the surgeon said to-day that the inflammation around the appendix was in a very advanced state, and that a few hours later the operation would have proved fatal through the breaking down of the organ. When His Majesty was informed that an operation was necessary, he hesitated for a moment, but then decided that he should be summoned to his side.

The influence of the anesthesia for a little more than an hour. When he was replaced in bed he fell into a gentle sleep, and to-day was in excellent spirits.

The physicians say that His Majesty will be up again in a fortnight.

BILL WILL CARRY \$40,000,000

Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Measure to Be Reported to House.
Washington, D. C., February 8.—Approximately \$40,000,000 will be carried in the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. This was conceded after to-day's prolonged session of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The committee will meet to-morrow and Thursday, when it is expected the bill, which is designated an annual budget, though it contains appropriations that are likely to reach \$60,000,000, will be finally adopted by the committee. This means a report to the House of Representatives. The bill is expected to precipitate a vigorous debate, as the measure will be disappointing to some interests, as it is likely to draw the fire of some of those insisting upon a minimum of government expenditures.

Cairo at Canary Islands.
Washington, February 8.—The American consul at Canary Islands to-day reported to the State Department that ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, had arrived there from Spain. Nothing was known as to his plans or future movements, but it is suspected that Castro has gotten to the nearest point of vantage to watch developments in Venezuela with the purpose of returning to that country if conditions are favorable.

WILL UNDERTAKE SOUTH POLE TRIP

National Geographic Society and Peary Club Unite in Purpose.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO RAISE FUNDS

Expedition May Be Ready to Leave New York in July. The Roosevelt Will Be Used, and Bartlett Will Be Placed in Charge.

Washington, February 8.—The directors of the National Geographic Society to-day accepted the invitation to join with the Peary Arctic Club in starting an expedition in search of the South Pole, provided sufficient funds can be raised. The campaign for funds will be undertaken at once.

America has decided to seek for South Pole laurels similar to those won for her by Commander Peary at the North Pole.

Commander Peary, who is in New York, where a testimonial in his behalf was given to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House, was notified immediately of the action of the board of managers of the Geographic Society.

Captain Bartlett, who was in command of the Roosevelt which Peary led on his successful trip to the North Pole, probably will be placed in charge of the expedition into the Antarctic regions. With the exception of Commander Peary, the members of the expedition will be the same as those who returned last year from the frozen North.

The Roosevelt Ready for Service.
The Roosevelt, including complete equipment, sledges and all, is practically in readiness to be stored with meteorological instruments and the only big goal on this globe which has not yet been reached.

Before the Geographic Society makes its final decision in the matter there will be consultations with the members of the society to find out whether the project will receive the financial assistance to warrant the undertaking. It is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in raising sufficient money to fit out the Roosevelt.

After a meeting late this afternoon the board of managers of the Geographic Society adopted the following resolutions: "The National Geographic Society believes that it is of great importance to science that tidal, magnetic and meteorological observations shall be obtained at the vicinity of the South Pole during the same period that the British expedition under Captain Robert F. Scott, R. N., is making similar observations on the other side of the Antarctic area, 1,800 miles distant, and at the same time that the only undiscovered land shall be explored."

"That the society is ready to accept Mr. Peary's proposition that it shall undertake jointly with the Peary Arctic Club an expedition to the Antarctic region as outlined above, provided that the board of managers, after consultation with the members of the society, find that the project will receive sufficient financial assistance to warrant the undertaking."

May Start in July.
It is thought probable that the expedition may be ready to start early in New York, where the sturdy little Roosevelt is now lying, as early as July. The rapidity with which response for financial assistance is made will determine the date.

By a curious coincidence the gold medals presented by the Geographic Society to Commander Peary and Captain Bartlett, reached headquarters here of the society, to-day just before the board of managers went into executive session, at which they resolved on the expedition to the South Pole.

PEARY GIVES \$10,000

Turns Over Check Presented Him to National Geographic Society.
New York, February 8.—There is an audience of more than 4,000 people in the Metropolitan Opera House, Commander Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, was presented with a check on behalf of the citizens of New York for the first national testimonial in the explorer's home. Accepting the gift, Peary said:

"Here is a check for \$10,000. This check will be deposited to-morrow as a joint contribution of the members of this audience, the officers and committee of the Civic Forum, and myself toward the American Antarctic expedition for the purpose of exploration and scientific investigation; and to enter the Stars and Stripes in a splendid manner in the name of the South Pole with our British cousins, with whom there are no finer foes in the world."

The audience, which greeted the commander to-night was representative and enthusiastic. The gathering was held under the auspices of the Civic Forum. President Taft telegraphed that he was sorry that he was unable to attend, but said he sincerely hoped that Congress will take some substantial notice of the great achievement of Commander Peary.

Governor Fernald, of Maine, also sent his regrets, and the "greeting of the 700,000 men and women of his (Peary's) own State."

Congress should "make recognition," presented by Seth Low, former Mayor of New York, setting forth "that this meeting respectfully and earnestly petitions the Congress of the United States to make some special and appropriate recognition of the achievement of Commander Peary."

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MACON DECLARES TRIP WAS JUNKET

Arkansas Representative Renews Attack on Immigration Body.

WANTS CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE

Defends Secretary of Immigration Restriction League and Makes Slighting Remarks Against Congressman Bennett. Declares Extravagances Are Scandalous.

Washington, D. C., February 8.—Demanding an investigation of the Immigration Commission, provided for in the resolution he had introduced, Representative Macon, of Arkansas, renewed his attack upon the commission in the House to-day, and vigorously defended J. H. Patten, secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, his informant, who was severely arraigned by Representative Bennett, of New York, a member of the commission, in a recent speech in the House.

"It is characteristic of the man to proceed in the cowardly way in which the gentleman from New York has proceeded," thundered Mr. Macon, referring to his attack on Mr. Patten. Mr. Bennett was quickly on his feet.

"I object," he shouted, and the members were all attention in anticipation of a lively scene.

"I withdrew the remark," quickly responded Mr. Macon, and the tension was dissipated.

Charges of Extravagance.
Mr. Macon's speech was made in reply to Mr. Bennett's defense of the commission, and he renewed his charges that the commission had been extravagant. He declared that official reports and expense accounts corroborated his assertions, that its trip abroad in 1907 was a "junket" and that the government had had no adequate return from the expenditure by the commission of \$57,283.

"Unless my resolution to create a committee of three to investigate the extravagance of the commission is adopted, so that the country will know that the extravagances that I complained of are scandalous, the people will rise and smite the party that attempts to shield a party of the commission that made it," said Mr. Macon.

"Six members of the commission and seven employees made the trip to Europe," said Mr. Macon. "They drew \$30,000 on which to make the trip, only \$20,000 of which they accounted for. The balance of \$10,000 was accounted for by the commission as railroad charges, carriage fees and tips, hotel bills, telegrams, wines, whiskeys, cognacs, mineral waters, lemonades, places, siphons, citrons, cigars, cleaning and pressing clothes, shaves, hair cuts, and other luxuries. Such luxuries as wines and whiskeys, cognacs, lemonades, etc., were allowed by the auditor, but he disallowed when it came to shaves, hair cuts, shampoos, shins and cigars."

"Feasting at Public Expense."
He characterized the stopping at high class hotels and partaking of their menus and beverages as "feasting at public expense."

He asked Mr. Bennett to explain why he could take up time to engage in such a trip in Turkey, when his wife was decorated with the insignia of the "Order of the Khedive," an ancient Turkish society, and when, "who has since been removed from office because of his corrupt and official conduct, did not find time to draw a long breath in Paris or even to see St. Peter's in Rome. This was in reply to Mr. Bennett's statement that his trip to Paris was record-breaking for brevity."

Based his remarks on inspection of the trip, Mr. Macon charged that the trip was a "junket" and that the commission had made a carriage trip from Jerusalem to Bethany, and from Jaffa to Jerusalem; that in London they had a carriage to the ambassador's and return, a carriage to the House of Lords, to Westminster Abbey, to the Tower of London, to Regent Square, and to the British Museum; that in Syracuse they had a carriage to the Catacombs; that in Messina they had a ride in a landau; that in Scotland they had a pleasure ride to the Castle of Edinburgh; and to the famous Lake Loch Lomond.

"The commission wanted to find out the kind of immigrants that came to this country from all those places, including the Catacombs, where sleep and decay the bones of the departed, the stench from which is so great as to cause death to those who long attend to it," said Mr. Macon sarcastically.

Bennett Not Immune From Attack.
Election to Congress, Mr. Macon contended, was not conclusive evidence of integrity, nor did it make Mr. Bennett immune from attack.

"A much larger percentage of Congressmen, whether members of the House or Senate, have been charged with crime and made to stand trial for felonies and incarcerated in felon cells," he declared, "than of the secretaries of immigration restriction leagues."

The very suggestion that one ought not to charge a Congressman with having done wrong until the letter of every word of every fact charged against him can be proven to a mathematical certainty, is a contrary to what I believe to be right, that it is actually disgusting," said Mr. Macon.

Railway Companies Elect Officers.
Washington, D. C., February 8.—At the annual meeting of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, at Mount Vernon to-day, the following officers were elected: Clarence E. Kline, president; H. L. Pearson, vice-president; H. S. Lawton, treasurer; J. W. Pitcock, secretary, and R. W. King, general manager.

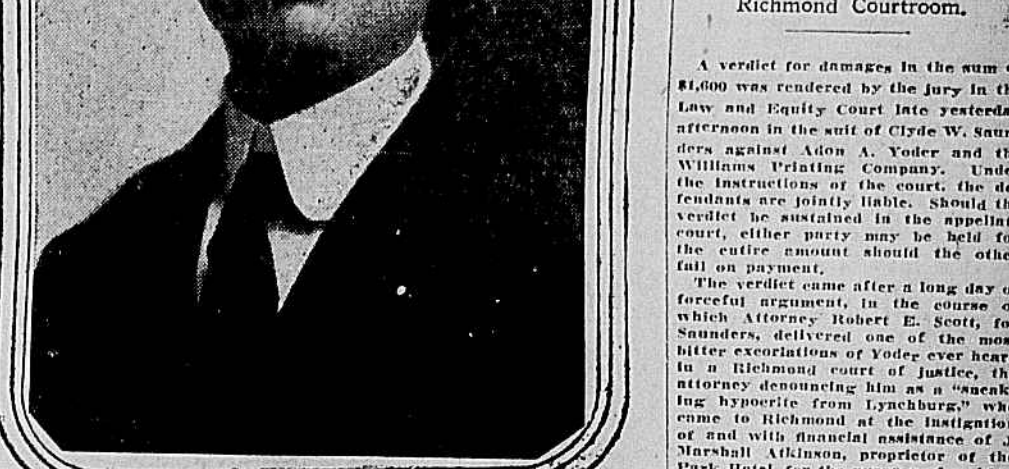
At the annual meeting of the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Railway Company, also at Mount Vernon, Clarence E. Kline was elected president, and J. W. Roll, secretary and treasurer.

"SNEAKING HYPOCRITE WHO MASQUERADES AS PREACHER"

—Attorney Scott on Yoder.

JURY SIMPLY NAMED AMOUNT

Awarded Damages in Sum of \$1,600, Judge Ingram Refusing to Set It Aside—Scott's Denunciation of Yoder Most Severe Ever Heard in Richmond Courtroom.



CLYDE W. SAUNDERS.

IRELAND DEFENDS POSITION OF POPE OFFER FREE SITE AT WESTHAMPTON

Archbishop Declares Methodists in Rome Are Proselytizers. Ready to Vote on Removal Just Now.

STANDS READY TO FIGHT TO MAKE REPORT LATER

Is Coming East and Will Answer Question at Any Time.

Chicago, February 8.—The following statement was offered the Associated Press by Archbishop Ireland to-day:

"People in America may easily misapprehend the circumstances in Rome which led the Vatican to refuse an audience with the holy father to Charles Fairbanks, after he, a former Vice-President of the United States, would have made a public address before the Methodist Association of that city. Most likely Mr. Fairbanks himself did not fully realize the meaning which Romans would attribute to his address."

"It was not a question of Mr. Fairbanks being a Methodist or going to a Methodist Church in Rome for Sunday devotions. It was a question of appearing to give the fullest approval to the work of the Methodist Association in Rome. American Methodists in Rome are active and may readily say, 'pernicious proselytizers.' The Methodist Association is not in Rome to serve and meet American Methodists, but to pervert from the Catholic faith all those upon whom they can bring influence to bear."

"The purpose of the work of the Methodist Association in Rome is confessed openly. The means employed are by no means honorable. They take every advantage of the poverty of the poor of Rome. The books circulated and displayed in the windows of their book stores are slanders against the Catholic faith, the holy pontiff at Rome, and a misapprehension of the whole Catholic system. The success of the movement is far from adequate to the efforts put forth and the money expended. They do not make permanent Methodists or Italian Catholics. They may possibly detach pupils from the Catholic Church, and this means from all Christian things for Italians."

"Now, a public address by a former Vice-President of the United States before the Methodist Association can have no other meaning in the eyes of the Roman public than the approval of America on the propaganda of the Methodist Association. Had the holy father, guardian of the spiritual interests of the Catholic Church of the world, smilingly welcomed Mr. Fairbanks to an audience on the following day, in what other position would he appear to be than giving his approval to the propaganda of the Methodist Association before which the address had been given?"

"It was simply impossible for the holy father, in his official position as a sovereign pontiff of the Catholic Church, to do anything else than to give his approval to the propaganda of the Methodist Association, and to accord you the honors due you in all other circumstances as an American and a distinguished representative of a great republic."

"I repeat that I am most willing to believe Mr. Fairbanks did not catch up to the full meaning in the eyes of the faithful people of the address he was to make to the Methodist Association. One arm of combat which those Methodists employ in Rome as I know

(Continued on Page Two.)

After considering the proposition of removing Richmond College to Westhampton Park, the board of trustees last night referred the whole matter back to a committee, which will make its report later. It is expected that final action will be taken by the board within a month, but it will not act until convinced that the negotiations as they stand are entirely satisfactory.

Accompanying the statement is the announcement that the proposed site includes the lake at Westhampton, with 100 acres of ground on either side, of which is given free of cost by two land syndicates. Representatives of the board have thoroughly examined titles to the land, and are convinced that the offer is made in good faith. Although there is opposition to any change in location, it is said that a majority of the trustees favor removal.

The committee to which the matter was submitted is composed of J. Taylor Elyson, president of the board; F. W. Boatwright, president of the college, and Rev. George W. McDaniel, A. W. Patterson and Thomas B. McDaniel, members of the board. The trustees, after completing routine business yesterday morning, went out to Westhampton on a special car to inspect the site, and returned to the Jefferson Hotel at 6:30 o'clock for dinner.

Confer Honorary Degrees.
In the morning the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Ryland Knight, of Richmond; the Rev. E. C. Chambers, of Canton, China, and the Rev. George S. Kennard, of Williamsburg. The degrees will be conferred at the close of the college commencement in June.

President Boatwright informed the trustees that Professor W. H. Whitsett, professor of the James Thomas school of philosophy, in the college, has notified him that he will resign his professorship at the close of the present session. The resignation has not been formally tendered, and therefore was not acted upon.

The committee on scholarships reported that \$25,000 has been added to the scholarship fund. The report showed that the sixty-seven full scholarships and the thirty-three partial scholarships are all in possession of worthy students, who have made good records in collegiate work during the first half-session.

Best Year in History.
President Boatwright announced that there are 338 students at the college, which is by far the largest enrollment in the history of the institution. And he emphasized the statement by saying that every available room on the campus is occupied and that many applicants have been forced to find rooms in the city. It is not believed, however, that any of the applicants have quit college because of lack of accommodations.

Probably the most gratifying announcement in connection with collegiate work was that of Professor Metcalf, of the English department, who reported that every student in his department had passed the preliminary examinations for the first half-session. The English department is the largest in the college, and this is the first time that such a record has been made.

The committee in charge of the campaign to raise \$500,000 for the establishment of a new building, the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Saunders Gets Verdict in Suit Against Yoder and Williams.

JURY SIMPLY NAMED AMOUNT

Awarded Damages in Sum of \$1,600, Judge Ingram Refusing to Set It Aside—Scott's Denunciation of Yoder Most Severe Ever Heard in Richmond Courtroom.

A verdict for damages in the sum of \$1,600 was rendered by the jury in the Law and Equity Court late yesterday afternoon in the suit of Clyde W. Saunders against Adon A. Yoder and the Williams Printing Company. Under the instructions of the court, the verdict is sustained in the appellate court, either party may be held for the entire amount should the other fail to pay.

The verdict came after a long day of forceful argument, in the course of which Attorney Robert E. Scott, for Saunders, delivered one of the most bitter exhortations of Yoder ever heard in a Richmond court of justice, the attorney denouncing him as a "sneaking hypocrite masquerading as a preacher."

The action followed conviction in the Hustings Court for selling whisky to boys and girls, described by the attorney as the "most heinous act, harrowing hypocrisy of Yoder, that this community has ever witnessed."

Damages on Instructions.
Charles V. Meredith, who appeared for the defense, admitted in opening his argument that the jury must find for the plaintiff, but that it might find on such a sum as it believed the plaintiff had been damaged, the basis of his argument being that the damage had been but nominal. At no time in the course of the case did Mr. Meredith undertake to prove the truth of the articles published by Yoder about Saunders, the basis of his argument being that Yoder had believed them to be true and that Saunders had showed a sudden animosity toward his client.

Mr. Meredith's argument lasted less than an hour, and a part of the time was taken in explaining his own connection with securing the extension of the Traction Company franchise, arguing that there was a wide difference between that fight, done in the name of the public, and the work of Saunders, Manning and others in securing the franchise of the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Scott, who closed the argument, said that he could not see higher argument for his case than that Mr. Meredith, recognized as the leader of the Richmond bar and as the most skillful lawyer in the city, with all his learning and ability, and after days of study, had been unable to offer to the jury a single word of proof that the accusations made in the libelous publications or any excuse for their circulation.

Try Yoder Again to-Morrow.
Mr. Meredith at several points asked that the case be hurried along with a view of reaching a verdict last night, or coming to the court that he might appear as counsel for Yoder in the Hustings Court to-morrow, in proceedings brought by Police Commissioner W. Douglas Gordon, in which Commissioner Manning and Police Justice Crutcherfield are party complainants, or coming to the court that he might appear as counsel for Yoder in the Hustings Court to-morrow, in proceedings brought by Police Commissioner W. Douglas Gordon, in which Commissioner Manning and Police Justice Crutcherfield are party complainants, or coming to the court that he might appear as counsel for Yoder in the Hustings Court to-morrow, in proceedings brought by Police Commissioner W. Douglas Gordon, in which Commissioner Manning and Police Justice Crutcherfield are party complainants.

The verdict was brought in by the jury just before 7 o'clock, after having been deliberated for an hour. It was received in silence, Foreman B. C. Wherry handing the written verdict to Deputy Clerk Libby as the Jurymen filed to their seats. No movement was made by counsel for either side for some moments, and it was not until after the verdict had been read that the case was called on for appeal, with Judge Harrison, of Winchester, sitting for Judge Witt.

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